

The President's Daily Brief

May 25, 1976

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USSR: The latest satellite photography shows that the Soviets are making an effort to meet the requirement for dismantling older ICBM launchers.

Thirty-five of the 43 partially dismantled SS-7 ICBM launchers

were photographed , and new dismantling ac 25X1 tivity was observed at sites containing 20 launchers. The Soviets now have fully dismantled at least 13 to 16 SS-7 launchers, and it appears that they can have 51 ICBM launchers dismantled by June 1.

Under the terms of the Interim Agreement, the Soviets should have fully dismantled 51 older ICBM or submarine-launched ballistic missile launchers by March 1, but at that time they had dismantled only eight SS-7 launchers. Another 43 SS-7 launchers were partially dismantled, but little work had been done on them for several months or more.

In early April the Soviets admitted that they had not met the requirements. They stated that they would have the required number of launchers fully dismantled by June 1.

The status of the dismantling program for these 51 SS-7 launchers and the changes observed since our last coverage are shown on the next page.

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Status of SS-7 Launchers Where Dismantling Activity Has Been Observed

	Photography ob- tained between	Photography ob- tained between	25X1
Fully Dismantled	8	13-16	
Dismantling in Progress	0	15-12	
Partially Dismantled But No Recent Activity	41	15	
Not Photographed	_2	8	
Total	51	51	

At least 13 SS-7 launchers--8 above-ground and 5 silo launchers--now are fully dismantled. Two more above-ground launchers and one more silo launcher may also be fully dismantled, but the quality of the photography prevents us from being certain.

Most of the dismantling requirements have been met at the sites containing the 12 to 15 launchers where work was in progress.

No new activity was observed at sites containing 15 launchers. but none of them was photographed 25X1

Most of the new activ- 25X1

ity observed at the other launchers occurred after that date. The Soviets have sufficient time to complete the dismantling of these launchers by June 1. They have shown that they can fully dismantle a site containing two aboveground launchers or three silo launchers within two weeks.

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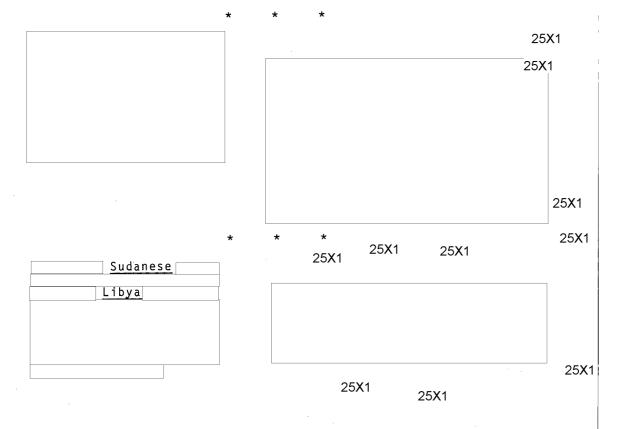
By that time a D-II sub- 25X1 marine fitting out at Severodvinsk probably will have started sea trials, meaning that the Soviets will have to have begun dismantling 16 additional older launchers.

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NOTES

The Soviets have announced to the military
attaches of CSCE signatory states that an
air and ground force
exercise will be held
from June 14 to 18 near
the Finnish border.

The announcement was made 21 days in advance--in compliance with the time provision of the Helsinki agreement. This is the second exercise the Soviets have announced since the signing of the Helsinki accord last summer.



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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

Fighting flared in several areas of Lebanon yesterday, but the informal truce generally is holding.

The heaviest clashes occurred in the mountains east of Beirut, where leftist forces apparently tightened their encirclement of the Christian city of Zahlah. Although most areas of Beirut have remained relatively quiet, Christian and leftist gunmen have resumed artillery exchanges in the city's port district. The renewed fighting will add to pressures on president-elect Sarkis to come up with a formula for negotiations before the defacto cease-fire collapses completely.

The Soviets reportedly have advised Poland not to raise food prices this summer because of the danger that increases would provoke disorder.

Prices of basic foods in Poland have been held stable since 1970. The possibility of increases now has sparked public indignation and controversy within the Polish regime. Politicians, fearing the public's wrath, have argued against the increases, but economists have stressed that a continued freeze puts too much of a burden on the economy. Moscow has offered to provide Warsaw 2 million tons of grain in order to maintain current price levels, but this assistance cannot indefinitely postpone price hikes on food. The Soviet offer was also qualified by the proviso that the grain harvest in the USSR this year would have to be satisfactory.

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